







GETTYSBURG:  
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1862.

### Death of Ex-President Tyler.

Ex-President John Tyler died in Richmond, Virginia, on Friday night week. He was born in Charles county, Va., on the 29th of March, 1790, and at the age of 70 was admitted to the bar. Two years afterwards he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature. In 1815, when by the death of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, a vacancy occurred in the representation in Congress in the Richmond district, Mr. Tyler was elected to that position, in which he continued till 1817. In December, 1825, the gubernatorial term of Mr. Pleasants expired, and Mr. Tyler was chosen his successor. He continued to fill that office till 1827, when he was chosen by the Legislature to fill the office of United States Senator, made vacant by the expiration of the term of the Hon. John Randolph. He was early noted for his opposition to the principal measures of Gen. Jackson's Administration, and when the Force Bill was before the Senate, Mr. Tyler being the Senator who recorded his vote in the negative; the other opponents of the measure having absented themselves from the Senate Chamber while it was being adopted. In 1833, he was re-elected to the Senate, but he resigned before his term expired, and returned to his home in Virginia. In 1840, he was elected, by the Whig party, Vice President of the United States, and on the death of President Harrison, in April, 1841, he succeeded him to the office of President. His disagreements with that party on the bank question, are familiar to all our readers. At the close of his term, he retired to his mansion, near Fortress Monroe, where he resided when the present rebellion broke out. In 1861, Mr. Tyler was appointed by Governor Letcher, one of the Virginia delegates to the so-called Peace Congress, convened in Washington. He was elected President of that body, and although, during its sessions, he professed to be an ardent friend of the Union, he early distinguished himself as one of the most active instigators of the existing rebellion. On the adjournment of the Peace Congress, he repaired to Virginia, and was elected one of her representatives to the Rebel Congress. In that body he exerted all his influence to keep that State in a hostile attitude to the Federal Government.

**PRODUCTIVENESS OF CALIFORNIA.**—California is a wonderfully productive State. Cattle have got to be so numerous as to be almost worthless, and every kind of fruit and farm produce is abundant and cheap. During the autumn fall grown fat cattle have been sold for \$3 to \$5 per cwt.; horses from \$10 to \$50; hogs at all prices; sheep from 75 cents to \$1.50. Contrasts for good fat beef, with the necks and legs cut off, have been made for the army at \$1.50 per 100 pounds, and still, such are the facilities for raising stock in that climate, money can be made at the above prices. Good clean barley, in 100-pound sacks, is selling at \$15 per ton. Wheat at \$30 to \$35 per ton. Excellent grapes at \$20 to \$30 per ton. Potatoes this year are unusually high, they having been at a short supply planted. They sell at 24 cents per pound, twice as high as grapes.

On a bitter cold night of last week, John Fawcett, of London, C. W., while drunk, turned his family all out of doors into a neighboring bush, and went to bed. The attention of the family was soon called to their house by seeing it in flames. The eldest girl reached it first, and, opening the door, she called to her father, who answered, when she rushed in and pulled him out by the arm, he having been lying on the bed. When taken out it was found that every stitch of clothes he had on was consumed, his body being literally roasted from his head to his feet. He lived for about four hours, suffering the most excruciating pain.

**THE BRITISH NAVY.**—The annual official return of the British navy has been published. The list shows a total of eight hundred and fifty-six vessels building, preparing, or in commission, of which seven hundred and two are steamers. It comprises eighty-one line-of-battle-ships, each mounting from seventy-four to one hundred and thirty-one guns; twenty-two vessels each with an armament of from sixty to seventy guns; forty-four 51-gun frigates, the whole, with the exception of about ten of that number, being screw steamers; fifty-seven ships, each mounting from twenty-two to fifty guns, and the majority of which have a tonnage as large as ships of the line; twenty-nine screw corvettes, or frigates, each mounting twenty-two guns; three hundred and seventeen screw and paddle-wheel steamers, each carrying less than twenty-two guns; and one hundred and eighty-five screw gunboats, each provided with two Armstrong guns. The fleet in American waters comprises 14 line-of-battle steamers, ranging from fifty-one to one hundred guns; seven from twenty to fifty, and fourteen smaller vessels, exclusive of all vessels ordered to join the same command.

**AFFLICTIONS OF THE THROAT.**—From the Rev. S. J. Anderson, Pastor of the Central Church, St. Louis. "I have been in the habit of using Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Lozenges, when compelled to speak though suffering from cold. They are very beneficial in clearing the throat, having no injurious tendencies of any kind. I can confidently recommend them to public speakers generally."

"I heartily unite in the above commendation."—Rev. M. Shupler, Rector of Christ Church, St. Louis.

**CAPT. PORTER CHALLENGES THE REBELS.**—After the gunboats Essex and St. Louis had driven back the three rebel gunboats that came out to meet them from Belmont, Captain Porter commanding the Essex, enclosed in a bottle and attached to a buoy, the following challenge: "Come out, you cowardly rebels, and show your gunboats." But the "cowardly rebels" didn't "come out."

**AN ARMY SUFFERER.**—The Union citizens of Commerce, Missouri, have again been compelled to suffer from the depredations of Jeff. Thompson and his Rebel band—that infamous freebooter having, on Friday last, visited the town, and being unopposed by apprehensions of attack or resistance, sacked the dwellings of those persons who he knew sympathized with the cause of the Union. Loyal dwellers in a rebel district should certainly receive as far as practicable, adequate protection.

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### A Handsome Compliment.

Our readers will recollect the able and searching exposure of the origin and development of the great Rebellion against the National Government, made by our Representative, Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, in Congress last session. That speech was favorably received throughout the country, and drew forth marked commendations from the loyal Press. One of the most flattering compliments, however, that we have noticed, occurs in the annexed notice of it by the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, N. Y., in a recent Thanksgiving Sermon, a copy of which has been put into our hands by a friend. Dr. SPRAGUE is one of the most eminent Divines in the country, distinguished alike for pulpit abilities and eminent literary attainments. The tribute to our Representative, from such a source, involves a compliment of which Mr. McPHERSON may well be proud. In displaying the peculiarities of the Rebellion, Dr. SPRAGUE remarks:

"I say, then, the great rebellion, now in progress, furnishes, in the conduct of its leaders, a striking illustration of the madness of human ambition. When the first demonstration of revolt was made, I confess I believed, and I presume most of us believed, that it was an honest, though sadly unjustifiable, measure of retaliation for what we were generally willing to acknowledge was an unreasonable interference, on the part of certain Northern men, with the peculiar institution of the South; or that, if the evil complained of was more extensive than this, it was a supposed general diseased state of the Northern mind in relation to the same subject. But a speech from a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania,\* which has since been substantially reproduced in various public documents, convinced me, as I doubt not it did many others, that the rebellion which had then been formally proclaimed, had another and a deeper cause than Northern Abolitionism. That speech proved, beyond a peradventure, that it was no unpremeditated movement that Carolina was then making; that it was the carrying out of a carefully matured plan;—a plan having for its object nothing less than the dissolution of the Union, which their and our fathers had constituted, and the establishment of a new empire, probably after some transatlantic model. It was clearly because these men were disgusted with the leveling workings of our republican system, and wanted something more congenial with the tastes and habits of Aristocracy, that they ventured on the desperate experiment now in progress. It was this that made them repudiate the obligations of a most solemn compact; that lifted the State into an attitude of defiance against her whole loyal sisterhood; that spread the spirit of revolt from State to State, till it seemed as if the little heaven would leave the whole lump; and that has now changed what was intended to be the theatre of its own triumph into a terrible field of devastation and slaughter. Did ever ambition accomplish for itself a more hateful, a more profitless, a more fatal work? Does not every deserted village, every threatened city, every booming cannon, every soldier's grave, charge madly upon those whose unholy aspirations for power have thus turned beauty into deformity, prosperity into calamity, life into death?"

\*Hon. Edward McPherson.

On Monday last, Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia, was re-elected State Treasurer, on the third ballot.

**The War Department.**

The improvement at the War department is already manifest. Every subordinate already knows that the new Secretary possesses a sleepless eye and an unwearied hand, and that, whatever may have been the custom heretofore, the new Secretary expects a hearty and conscientious discharge of duty from each one in the Department.

An attack is daily anticipated on Gen. McClellan's Division by the Rebel force encamped at Centerville. Small Rebel reconnoitering parties are daily seen within three or four miles of our lines. The Leesburg turnpike is closely watched by Gen. McCall, who is always prepared for battle at any hour of the day or night.

It is stated that the term of enlistment of the whole Rebel force encamped at Centerville, which is estimated at sixty thousand men, will expire on the first of February next. This information is derived from deserters.

We have some additional reports relative to the battle of Somerset, Kentucky. General Buell's instructions to Generals Thomas and Schoepf show that he was fully master of the situation. It was arranged that Gen. Thomas should leave Jamestown and Gen. Schoepf advance from Somerset, thus hemming Gen. Zollicoffer in from the west and north. Some secession spy carried the intelligence of Gen. Thomas' movements to the Rebel camp, and Gen. Zollicoffer, making a forced march on Saturday afternoon, reached Gen. Thomas' encampment on Sunday morning. In the meantime reinforcements reached Gen. Thomas' camp after a forced march of twenty-five miles, so that he was able to advance upon the Rebels and drive them before him, until they reached their encampments at night. The Rebel force is said to have been 8 thousand strong, while ours was but three thousand.

A treasonable secret society has been exposed in Indiana. The society was organized to oppose the war and resist the collection taxes. The flight of that nearest of Indiana traitors, John C. Davis, to Secession, is supposed to have been occasioned by his knowledge that his treachery would soon be made manifest, and that he had to take his choice between Richmond and Fort Warren.

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In giving place to the following reply of Adjutant FITTS to the Editor of the Star, we are doing no more than an act of justice, in the premises. We have taken occasion to make some inquiry relative to the matter, as regards the opinions of those whose duty it is to attend to the interests of the Regiment; and the result of this inquiry is, that the editorial of the Star, speaking for Col. LEMMON, goes somewhat further than authority. The Colonel, very properly, says that the mission of the Regiment here was not to take any position in local disputes or politics, and, in consequence, the article in the Star, which gave rise to Adjutant FITTS's reply, as well as any other of the like character, is not approved of by him. The article of the latter gentleman was not published by official authority, nor is it so claimed to be; but was, in public opinion, a proper rebuke for the officious article which originally led to the controversy. We have seen no reason to change our opinions on the subject; but express a hope that the difficulty will now cease, and kindly feeling again be restored.

GETTYSBURG, Jan. 23d, 1862.

### Editorial Sentiment.

A very slight allusion to the article in today's Star and Banner, in explanation of the subject therein alluded to, will satisfy me to withdraw, once and forever, from any further public controversy of this nature. The business of answering mean personalities, and insinuations as contemptible as false, is not at all congenial to me, and one in which no circumstances, however extraordinary, can tempt me to engage. Holding the Editor of the Star and Banner personally responsible before the public, for the indecencies, and low, ungentlemanly slurs with which he besmears his paper, in the vain attempt to bespatter me, I must decline, once for all, descending to his level, and forbear the use of weapons which the instincts of a gentleman will always deter him from using.

It occurs to me to say, in this place, that the fact of my former connection with Capt. Paige's Company, is one which I shall always be proud to affirm. The Editor of the Star and Banner is welcome to all the capital which the discovery of my former rank as a private in the United States' service can furnish him.

As regards the opinions of the officers of the Regiment upon my communication to the Sentinel, I have simply to say that I am individually responsible for that article, and that I have never claimed the concurrence of a single person attached to the Regiment, in the views there expressed. I have made no inquiries among the officers upon the subject; the article was written without the knowledge of one of them, saving the writer; and their approval or disapproval is not at all at issue. True, I claimed to speak by authority; and I have to inform the Editor of the Star, that any further objectionable publication upon his part, of a like character to the one in question, will lay him open to further rebuke. Authority is equivalent to right; and the simple right of censuring the ill-advised and intermeddling publications of the Star, relative to matters which intimately affect the status of the "Porter Guards," is one which I am at all times ready to assume. In taking any such action, I will seek to make no other party responsible; and as for its consequences, as affecting my relations with the people of Gettysburg, no apprehension of serious results is entertained.

The citizens of the Borough, so frankly appealed to by the luminous Star, are respectfully solicited to a careful reading of the article in that paper of the 15th inst., which has given rise to this controversy;—to an attentive observation of the kind and temperate tone of my article in the last Sentinel, in reply; and lastly, to a consideration of the insulting, unprovoked, personal attack in the Star of to-day. Their judgment upon the whole matter is not at all dreaded by the subscriber, whose principal misfortune in this connection has been that he has become involved in a newspaper dispute with an individual whose paper is sufficient evidence of his want of good sense, good breeding, and common decency. I shall beg leave to excuse myself from any further controversy with him.

Truly yours,

JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

**COURT.**—The January Term of Court commenced on Monday week—President Judge FISHER and Associate Judges ZIEGLER and WIERMAN on the Bench. The following cases were disposed of:

**COMMON PLEAS.**

David Gamble, Trustee of Hopkins Skiles, vs. Samuel Dugham. Foreign Attachment.—Settled by consent of parties. Judgment for Plaintiff for \$151.20.

**QUARTER SESSIONS.**

Com. vs. Alfred Staley. Indictment for larceny of grain from Baughman's Mill.—Guilty.—sentenced to imprisonment of two days in County Jail and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Thomas Fisher. Assault and Battery on his wife Harriet. Guilty.—sentenced to 3 months imprisonment in County Jail and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Joseph Emly. Larceny of Leather and Grain from Mill of John Nary. The Jury failed to agree, when they were discharged, and Emly ordered to give his recognizance in \$100 for his appearance at the April term.

On Tuesday evening Court adjourned until Thursday morning, when it again met, and the old case of Withrow and Bixley came up for trial. This case has been before our Courts for thirty-eight years. Verdict on Sunday morning last. Myres, now in possession, and against Withrow.

The Porter Guards are at work on their barracks, but in consequence of the bad weather their progress is rather slow. A few days of good weather would be of great service to them.

Forty-two four-mile teams from Banks' column were loaded with oats here, on Friday last, to be delivered at Hancock. Adams is none of your "backwheel counties!"

### The Horse Contract.

We have already stated, that on motion of our Representative in Congress, Hon. E. McPHERSON, the select Committee on Contracts have been instructed to inquire into the contract for feeding disabled horses. Pending this inquiry, it having been refuted by the fact that this contract had not been honestly and fairly carried out on the part of the contractor, he addressed the subjoined letter to Quarter Master General MEIGS. We think that the chances of these speculators carrying out their schemes, is becoming very slim. The attempt to defraud the Government is too palpable. We are glad that it has been ferreted out and exposed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 23d, 1862.

**GENERAL.**—Accompanying your letter to the Secretary of War, of Dec. 31, 1861, transmitting a reply of Brig. Gen. Van Vliet to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for copies of all contracts made for feeding disabled horses during the winter, is a copy of the contract made Nov. 23d last, between Col. D. H. Rucker, (by direction of Gen. Van Vliet), and George Ramsdell, of Pennsylvania, for feeding (such is the extraordinary description of the number), "1000 horses, more or less." One of the provisions of this contract is, that Ramsdell "shall feed, or cause to be fed, to each and every horse," thus committed to him, a daily allowance of (14) fourteen pounds of hay, and (12) twelve pounds of oats or corn, from which he was to receive 40 cents compensation per day per horse, to be paid under certain conditions named.

I have before me a letter from SAMUEL DUNBAR, Esq., one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Adams county, Pa., who has some of these horses, and who, in reference to this point, states that the receipt he gave Ramsdell, requires him to give the horses one peck of oats, and (15) fifteen pounds of hay, each, per day, at a compensation of 25 cents per day, for each horse. These are the terms on which, as I have good reason to believe, and as easily can be proved, all the horses, 325 in number, confided to Ramsdell, have been subject—the contractor with a view apparently, to make a clear profit of 37 1/2 per cent., without an investment, asking the sub-contractors to feed 50 per cent. less than he agreed with Col. Rucker to furnish.

Gen. Van Vliet, in his letter to you, Dec. 22d, defended himself for making this contract, without giving public notice thereof, by the consideration that he desired to avoid having these horses taken by a person who would make money by "starving the animals"—a difficulty he considered inseparable from the lowest bidder system. I submit that his *specie* has wholly failed. The third item of the contract made full compliance with its terms, a condition precedent to payment. There are, also, other conditions named elsewhere in the contract. I respectfully suggest, that as to the past, this contract should be considered *ratified*, and that it should have no future to one who has thus exposed himself to reprehension.

I am of the opinion that, if you can spare an officer of integrity for two days, he can visit the farmers who have these horses, and that, for a slight advance upon the price they now receive, they will consent to feed the quantity of grain required in Ramsdell's contract, and that thus the Government will save a considerable sum of money, the horses will sooner become ready for service, and whatever profits, if any, may be realized, will go to those who do the work, and deserve them.

I have the honor, General, to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD McPHERSON.

Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Q. M. Gen.

The good news from England, by the New York, and so to the happy effect there of the surrender of Slidell and Mason, will help on the feeling of buoyancy which had already been created in the public mind here by the partial solution of the financial problem at Washington. The near prospect of a plethora of paper money, our recent military successes in Kentucky, together with the all but certainty that we are to have no breaking of the blockade by foreign powers, and the growing activity of the general trade as the spring approaches, are considerations which seem to be combining to stimulate the tendency to inflation.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**—By the arrival of the Europa at Halifax, with dates to the 12th from Liverpool, by telegraph, via Queenstown, we learn that the peaceable settlement of the difficulty with the United States had given unbounded satisfaction to the British public, and the London press, as far as ascertained, without exception, had expressed their approval of the course pursued. The Times, eager as it was to have the Rebel envoys returned to the protection of the British flag, opposes any ovation to them, and even goes so far as to say that "they are the most worthless hordes it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England."

In France and Russia the same satisfaction at the settlement of the difficulty was expressed; and the St. Petersburg Journal published an article congratulating Mr. Seward on the prudence and intelligence of his policy, and demanding that the Trent affair become the starting point of negotiations by the Powers of the common principles upon the question of neutral flags.

A despatch received at Washington from General Halleck, announces that Lieut. Colonel Farmer, eleven other officers and sixty-eight privates had been captured by the expedition sent from Cape Girardeau. Most of the Rebel officers were captured whilst attending a ball.

The Louisville Journal is informed that the Rebels at Bowling Green are suffering terribly from the want of money, and that Gen. Buckner has resigned his commission; also that Gen. Hardee has arrested Gen. Hindman for burning houses at Cave City and at other places on the Nashville Railroad.

### The Secretary of War—A Chapter in his History.

The St. Louis Republican says: A year ago, when General Cass—grieved and indignant—left Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Attorney General Black was transferred to the portfolio of the State, and Mr. Stanton, then absent from Washington, was fixed upon as Attorney General. The same might have arrived at a late hour, and learned from his family of his appointment. Knowing the character of the bold, bad men then in the ascendancy in the Cabinet, he determined at once to decline; but when, the next day, he announced his resolution at the White House, the entreaties of the distressed and helpless President, and the arguments of Mr. Black, prevailed upon him to accept.

At the first meeting of the Cabinet which he attended, the condition of the Seceded States and the course to be pursued with the garrison at Fort Sumter were discussed, Floyd and Thompson dwelling upon the "futility of the Southern heart," and the folly of continuing a useless garrison to increase the irritation." No one formally proposed any course of action, but the designs of the conspirators were plain to the new Attorney General. He went home troubled. He had intended, coming in at so late an hour, to remain a quiet member of this discordant council. But it was not in his nature to sit quiet longer under such utterances.

The next meeting was a long and stormy one. Mr. Holt, feebly seconded by the President, urging the immediate reinforcement of Sumter, while Thompson, Floyd, and Thomas contended that a quasi-treaty had been made by the officers of the Government with the leaders of the rebellion, to offer no resistance to their violations of law and seizures of Government property. Floyd, especially, blazed with indignation at what he termed the "violation of honor." At last, Mr. Thompson formally moved that an imperative order be issued to Major Anderson to retire from Sumter to Fort Monroe, abandoning Sumter to the enemy, and proceeding to a post where he must at once surrender.

Stanton could sit still no longer, and, rising, he said, with all the earnestness that could be expressed in his bold and resolute features, "Mr. President, it is my duty, as your legal adviser, to say that you have no right to give up the property of the Government, or abandon the soldiers of the United States to its enemies; and the course proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, if followed, is treason, and will involve you and all concerned in treason." Such language had never before been heard in Buchanan's Cabinet, and the men who had so ruled and bullied the President were surprised and enraged to be thus rebuked. Floyd and Thompson sprang to their feet with fierce, menacing gestures, seeming about to assault Stanton. Mr. Holt took a step forward to the side of the Attorney General. The imbecile President implored them pitiously to take their seats. After a few more bitter words the meeting broke up. That was the last Cabinet meeting on that exciting question in which Floyd participated. Before another was called all Washington was startled with a rumour of those gigantic frauds which have made his name so infamous. At first he tried to brazen it out with his customary blustering manner; but the next day the Cabinet waited long for his appearance. At last he came: the door opened; his resignation was thrust into the room, and Floyd disappeared from Washington. Such was the end of Floyd, and the beginning of Stanton.

**Letter from Hon. Jos. Holt on the Appointment of Secretary of War.**

In a letter from Hon. Jos. Holt to Lieut. Gov. Stanton he uses the following enthusiastic language respecting the appointment of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, viz:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18, 1862.

"The selection of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War has occasioned me unalloyed gratification. It is an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion. So far as I can gather the popular sentiment, there is everywhere rejoicing over the appointment; but that rejoicing would be far greater did the people know, as I do, the courage, the loyalty and the genius of the new Secretary, as displayed in the intensely tragic struggles that marked the closing days of the last Administration. He is a great man intellectually and morally—a patriot of the true Roman stamp, who will grapple with treason as the lion grapples with his prey. We may rest well assured that all that man can do will in his present position be done to deliver our poor, bleeding country from the bayonets of traitors now lifted against its bosom."

Sincerely yours,

J. HOLT.

### Secret Sessions of Congress on War Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have agreed upon an amendment to the Joint rules of the two Houses to the effect that whenever any member rises in his place and states that the Executive wishes Congress to secretly act on any matter with the war, it shall be the duty of Congress to go into secret session and deliberate and come to a conclusion thereon before adjournment. The speeches are to be limited to five minutes each, and any member disclosing the proceedings shall be expelled.

### The Investigation into Corruptions.

The Committee which is engaged in ferreting out the actors in the abuses that existed previous to the recent change at the War Department, are appalled at the field which opens to their view. Combinations were formed, and systematic arrangements planned for plundering the Treasury on a scale of greater magnitude than ever before was brought to light.

Some of these base jobbers were men of influence and reputation, who traitorously used the confidence placed in them to betray and despoil the Government. The revelations that will be made will startle the public mind; but as it becomes known that *no* a pure and incorruptible patriotic guards the War Department, the loyal and true-hearted citizens may feel assured that the reign of plunderers is at an end.

The names of parties in Philadelphia and New York are associated with frauds which, if clearly proved, will entitle their names to be placed on the roll of infamy.

### The Late Battle in Kentucky.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The following despatch was received at Headquarters to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.

To Major General McClellan, Commanding United States Army, from Gen. Thomas:

"The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river and upwards of fifty wagons, they were abandoned, with all their ammunition, at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Mouticello, but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe that they will make a stand short of Tennessee."

"The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders, and two Parrot guns with caissons filled with ammunition. About 100 four-horse wagons, upwards of 1,200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which have never been opened, and from five hundred to one thousand muskets, mostly flint-locks, but in good order; subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and also a large amount of hospital stores."

"As soon as I receive the report of the Brigade Commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle."

"Our loss was 30 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded were Colonel McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieut. Bart, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry."

"The loss of the Rebels was Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried, and 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, 5 of whom are Surgeons, and Lieut. Colonel Carter, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment."

GEN. G. H. THOMAS.

"To D. C. Buell, Major General Commanding."

The Rebels burned a steamboat and eight of the barges in which they retreated across the Cumberland river. General Thomas crossed the river with the remaining barges, and is now pursuing the retreating foe.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A private despatch from Somerset says that Col. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, was wounded in the recent battle. Three balls struck his horse, a fourth passed through his overcoat, and a fifth hit him. His wound, though painful, is not dangerous.

A prisoner says that George B. Crittenden was the first in command of the Rebel forces, and Zollicoffer second. Crittenden fled to the woods, taking the wrong road, and it is supposed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio—their respective loss being in the order named.

They were reinforced, after the first and severest engagement, by the Twelfth and Tenth Kentucky, First and Second Tennessee, Fourteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and Standard's, Whitmore's and Kinney's batteries. The Rebel forces were estimated at 10,000.

Green C. Clay, of Bourbon county, a son of Brutus Clay and Aid to General Schoepf, was with General Thomas in the engagement and has just arrived, bringing a splendid silk Rebel flag, bearing the inscription "Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Captain F. A. Ashford, by Mrs. W. D. Chardrevaine."

Col. S. S. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, had his horse shot from under him by one of Zollicoffer's Aids, when he turned and shot Zollicoffer through the left breast.

The first breaking of the Rebel ranks was effected by Col. R. S. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, Acting Brigadier General, who ordered his men to charge bayonets, which put the Rebels to immediate flight.

The last order issued to the Rebels, which was found in their encampment, was signed by Col. Cummins, the senior in command after the death of Zollicoffer and flight of Crittenden, directing the Rebels to disperse and save themselves in the best way they could.

The Journal says that General Thomas, with a large force, has crossed the Cumberland, and is hunting the flying Rebels through Wayne county.

### Later from the Kentucky Victory.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—A letter from Somerset says citizens and soldiers are struggling in loaded with trophies from the vanquished enemy. The Union people flocked to the battle field in droves, jubilant at the result. It is thought that Gen. Crittenden is taken a prisoner, disguised as a Surgeon.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—A Somerset letter received here and says, in reference to the retreat of the Rebels, that early Monday morning a steamboat was discovered transporting the Rebels across the Cumberland river, when a battery was brought to bear upon it. In a few minutes afterward the boat was in flames. The Tenth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio were ordered forward by Gen. Thomas to advance on the breastworks, and moving up in line of battle and sealing the entrenchments, our troops found to their surprise the camp entirely deserted and everything standing as when occupied by the enemy—houses, tents, horses, mules, wagons, baggage, cannon, ammunition and firearms were found in perfect preservation. The enemy's forces engaged in the attack on the Federal camp on Sunday morning were led by Generals Crittenden and Zollicoffer, and were eight thousand strong. The Federal force actually engaged in the fight on Sunday did not exceed three thousand.

### The Battle of Mill Spring.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle at Mill Spring. It was a fair, open battle. The Rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to the Rebel accounts, their forces consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry—altogether about ten thousand men. They fought in the bush-thicket style, from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks.

The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly two hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after eleven o'clock, Colonel Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy



on the extreme right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet with triumphant yells which broke the Rebel ranks and the rout began. They fled pell mell to their camp, strewn the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

Zollicoffer was shot through the heart, at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky. It appears that Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Colonel Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand-to-hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The United States Colonel immediately drew his six-shooter, and brought Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The Rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennesseean, writing to the Commercial, says: "All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana and Ninth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky and Second Minnesota Regiments, for they did all the fighting single handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory." The combatants were so near each other at one time, that the powder burned their faces on the discharge of each other's pieces.

**The Battle of Mill Spring.**  
GENERAL ORDERS No. 2,  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1862.

The following orders received from the War Department published to the army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels at Mill Spring in the State of Kentucky.

He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official reports shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner.

The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force, pursued and attacked them in their entrenchments, and passed not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation.

The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy a rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions, and under every circumstance, is expected from the army of the United States.

To the prompt and spirited movements and daring battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming entrenchments, or in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

Commissioners to Richmond.

It has been known for a long time that the new Secretary of War was in favor of active measures for the relief of our brave soldiers, confined in the jails and prison-houses of Southern cities, almost starved and naked. The following order has today been made public, which will be the means of conveying comforts to the unfortunate prisoners, who have been exposed to the worst than heathen barbarity of the Southern chivalry.

"This Department recognizes as the first of its duties to take measures for the relief of the brave men who, having imperiled their lives in the military service of the Government, are now prisoners and captives."

"It is therefore ordered that two Commissioners be appointed to visit the city of Richmond, in Virginia, and wherever else prisoners belonging to the army of the U. S. may be held, and there take such measures as may be needful to provide for the wants and contribute to the comfort of such prisoners at the expense of the United States, and to such extent as may be permitted by the authorities under whom such prisoners are held."

"Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON,

"Secretary of War."

You will see by the number of the order that it is the first issued by the new Secretary. The country, therefore, have the good omen that the first dispatch received by the Department was the glorious news from Kentucky, and the first order issued was one looking to the comfort and health of our brave but unfortunate soldiers. What a contrast with the former condition of affairs.

**A ROGUE NOTE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.**—The events in Kentucky have called forth a demonstration from the Secretary of War so gratifying that it appears like a new call to arms for the preservation of our nationality. We allude to the official notice of the battle at Somerset by the War Department, under the auspices of the new Secretary, which has the sound at least of being terribly in earnest. Listen:

"The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy a rebellious enemy; and to deliver the country from danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions, and under every circumstance, is expected from the army of the United States."

That has the ring of the true metal, that sounds like action, and if something is not now done to justify the hopes of the nation, it surely will not be the fault of the Secretary. There is more in this to really inspire the patriotic heart of the nation, to those who know the man, than in the victory it signifies. The nation may well expect great and speedy results under the new administration of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate today in executive session confirmed the nominations of Brigadier Generals Schoepf and Ord, for meritorious services in the field, at Brainerd, at Mill Spring, and the latter at Franklinville.

**What Affords Aid and Comfort to the Secession Cause.**

The new Union Governor of Maryland, A. W. Bradford, who, upon his inauguration, sent in a most vigorous Union address, thus alludes to the great danger to the success of the Government. He says:

"It is not so much the fear of any assistance that secession may receive from abroad, or the aid and comfort which treason at home may convey to it as the possibility of a treason far more potent for mischief, and which, if not suppressed, is calculated to inflame upon the cause of the Union the severest blow it has yet encountered."

"I refer, of course, to that commendation policy lately thrust so unexpectedly on popular attention."

"The early assurance given to the country by the President in his inaugural address, that he had 'no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed'—that 'he had no lawful right or inclination to do so,' secured at once the confidence of the people in the purity and patriotism of his intentions. I rejoice to believe that this confidence is still unshaken, and that his whole subsequent course has confirmed us in the conviction that he means to conduct this war with the single purpose of preserving the nation. Congress, too, by the resolution which they adopted with such singular unanimity at their last extra session, added immensely to the strength of the Union cause by their unqualified assurance that the war should be confined to the legitimate purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and preserving the Union; and when, added to these official demonstrations, we had the satisfaction of seeing the President, in his own person, in the sentiment of that portion of the Northern people who had hitherto pursued an ultra course on the question of slavery, the Union men of the border States were elated at the thought that secession would thus be effectually clipped of its chief support in representing the war as a crusade of abolition."

"These conservative indications were all that was required to unite every political element in the North in the cause of the Union, while their strengthened and encouraged the loyal men of the South that they have endured every species of outrage and oppression sooner than renounce their allegiance. Under the same influences, armies such as the world never witnessed have been enrolled and organized, and two hundred millions of money in the course of a few months advanced by the people to their Government."

"While these fruits of the wise and patriotic policy of the Administration are being hailed by loyal men everywhere as tokens of their speedy triumph, it may be easily imagined how well calculated to provoke their indignation, is the attempt they have recently witnessed on the part of certain politicians to thwart this policy by again complicating the cause of the Union with the question of slavery."

"It will be impossible to convince conservative men that the proposed emancipation of the slaves in the seceded States, by force of the Federal arms, has any other aim than to make the success of these arms subservient to the purposes of abolition; and so considered, it suffered to any extent to control the operations of the army, it will be equally impossible to avoid its blighting effects upon the hopeful prospects at present before us."

"There is still no news from the Burnside Expedition. Passengers from the South, who came from Norfolk on Saturday afternoon, report a rumor prevailing there that the steamer Louisiana, belonging to the Expedition, had been beached on the North Carolina coast and burnt to prevent her falling into the hands of the Rebels."

"We find no mention of the disaster in the Norfolk papers of Saturday, and it may therefore be simply a rumor. The destination and objects of the Burnside Expedition is as much a mystery at the South as it is with us. The last reports from Pamlico Sound render it doubtful whether the Expedition has assembled there. It is probable, however, that the bad weather has kept the vessels at anchor inside of Hatteras Inlet, where the Rebels would not be aware of their presence. The light boat on the middle shoal, placed there to supply the place of the Cape Henry light, was driven ashore during the storm on Friday night. The Rebels captured the men and burnt the vessel."

"A correspondence has passed between Prier, commanding the Rebels in Southern Missouri, and Gen. Halleck, in command of the Department of the Missouri, in reference to the disposal of bridge-burners and other Rebels captured by our forces. Prier states that he has information that certain citizens, soldiers and bridge-burners have been shot, which statement he cannot believe. Nevertheless, he categorically propounds certain questions to Gen. Halleck, the first of which is whether his men are to be treated as rebels or belligerents. Gen. Halleck replies that the bridge-burners have been court-martialed, and that 'no order of yours (Prier's) can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, &c., who violate the laws of war.' But if any of Prier's men are captured in the garb of soldiers, they shall be treated as prisoners of war."

**Maryland Legislature.**  
BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Resolutions were introduced in the Maryland Senate yesterday, requesting Senators Pearce and Kennedy to resign, on the ground that their sentiments are in direct conflict with the settled views of the people of the State, and that it is right and proper that the State should, at this critical juncture, be represented by Senators whose hearts beat responsive to the throbs of devotion to the integrity of the Union felt by the great popular heart of the State.

"Two companies of cavalry made a reconnaissance from Lexington, Missouri, on the 16th inst., and succeeded in capturing several notorious Rebel desperadoes, together with a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, and commissary stores, which had been taken from Col. Mulligan's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes which the Rebels took from the steamer Sunshine. Colonel Dietzler, in command at Lexington, has ordered the arrest of a large number of wealthy and influential Secessionists, whom he holds responsible for the conduct of their hirelings in assassinating his men."

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, has tendered to the Government three regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery to garrison the defenses of Washington on the Virginia side of the Potomac whenever the Federal army shall move forward. The offer, it is said, meets the favorable consideration of the President and of General McClellan.

**The News from Kentucky.**

The greatest satisfaction is felt at the news from Kentucky. The defeat of the Rebels will be the means of saving Eastern Tennessee to the Union, and effectually cut off the Railroad connections between Richmond and the Southwest.

The prestige of this success will operate as a powerful stimulus on our troops as they advance towards Bowling Green and Nashville, and with a reverse effect on the poorly clad worse organized force which is denominated, by charitable courtesy, the Confederate Army.

**From California.**

**ANOTHER HEAVY RAIN AND FLOOD.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—During the past fifty hours it has rained hard and almost incessantly. The storm still continues. Yesterday, at noon, the water at Sacramento commenced rising again, and the complete inundation of that city, for a third time, is unavoidable. The area of land now overflowed, in this State, is twenty miles broad and 2 hundred and fifty miles long, making upwards of three million acres. This is mostly arable land, a considerable portion being actually fenced and tilled. It is estimated that forty-five hundred head of cattle and sheep have been drowned since the rainy weather commenced.

The unprecedented succession of tremendous storms has washed the mining regions where the ground was previously upturned and dug over, producing great changes and rendering probable a large increase of gold produce from the placer diggings the ensuing season.

**Heavy Rains and Floods in Honduras.**

BUSTOZ, Jan. 24.—Letters from Honduras, dated December 18th, state that an unprecedented rain storm had prevailed in that country, followed by the flooding of a portion of the country, and the drowning of four or five hundred persons. Great destruction to property was caused by the flood.

**GREAT FALL OF RAIN.**—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says that the reported fall of rain in the course of a year, in other parts of the world, is, as compared with the annual quantity of about 50 inches in our Atlantic cities, almost incredible. He adds that the report of the 4th instant, recently made to the Panama Railroad Company, by their Surgeon in Chief at Aspinwall, shows that the clouds deposit their treasure in large effusion over the favored lands. It appears by the report that there were 183-100 inches fell at Aspinwall in December, 1861; and for the year 1861 there was 133 91-100 inches of rain—a little more than 11 feet. The nearest to this of any account just now at hand is 106 inches in Pernambuco, Brazil, eight degrees south, as stated in the annual report of the United States Patent Office for 1855, page 325.

**BLOWING UP A HOUSE WITH GUNPOWDER.**—A house at Burlington, Vermont, owned by James Morse, was blown up on Sunday night by a keg of powder placed in the basement by unknown hands. The house was badly shattered. Of the occupants of the house, Anthony Liberty, who was in the basement sawing wood, was thrown upwards through a trap in the floor, and was horribly burned and blackened with powder. In the room above were his sister and two children; the woman and one child were thrown out into the street, and the other child was thrown up to the ceiling of the room with the stove and other furniture, and was found on the floor among the fragments of the stove, having a leg broken. Liberty is dangerously burned and it is doubtful whether he will recover. A powder keg was found with one head and a stove blown out of it.

**ROCKE'S COMET.**—This celebrated comet is now plainly visible to the naked eye in the south-western heavens in the evening, and will remain so for a week or more. Its position is a few degrees south of the bright star Alpha Aquarii, which may be readily found by an alignment from the stars forming the well known "square of Pegasus." The comet is easily recognized by its nebulous aspect. It will be nearest the earth on the last day of January, and nearest the sun on the 6th of February. Its period is three and a third years, and it is now completing its fourteenth revolution around the sun since its period was first established by Bucke in 1818.

**SUNDAY BATTLES.**—The fact will not escape attention that the battles of Somerset and Bull Run both commenced on Sunday, and the assaults in both cases were defeated.

**STREAS & BEEHLER'S Store** is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware, &c.—embracing, indeed, all savings in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cooke have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend Cooke attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

**To Consumptives.**  
THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address  
Rev. EDWARD WILSON,  
Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.  
Nov. 13, 1861. 3m

**Small Farm for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on credit, a small farm, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 45 Acres of Land, situated on the Carlisle Road, about 11 miles from Gettysburg.

There are three acres in Timber. The improvements are a new two-story log house, and new barn; a first-rate well of water at the door; and a new Orchard. Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by Charles Yeatts, living near, who will also make known the terms.

Jan. 27, 1862. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

**WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON** OF EITHER SEX in every neighborhood to sell J. R. STANTON'S OILY TARS, and also J. R. STANTON'S IRON AND STEEL POWDERS.

Oil Tar is a thin transparent fluid; it is the best remedy known for the disease of the Throat, Cough, Catarrh, &c. Also for Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, aid the digestion, and purify the blood. I have a 16 page pamphlet containing full explanations, and over 100 testimonials from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one free by mail.

J. R. STANTON, Chemist,  
412 Broadway, New York. 6m

**Scott & Son** are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

**A FAT WOMAN.**—A fat woman is now exhibiting at New York, who, when she came there, was obliged to have a place prepared for her in the baggage car, as she was so large that she was unable to get through the door of the regular passenger cars. She is said to be a female lamp, and beyond all doubt the heaviest woman ever known.

**QUEER PLACE FOR A FOUNDLING.**—In one of the churches in Boston, on Saturday evening last, after service, the sexton found a little girl, not above five weeks of age, nicely stowed away in one of the pew corners. The little miss was given in charge of the authorities, who will provide for her at some one of the charitable institutions.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable "Troches"? To what amount of "ahens" and coughs and throat clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for those all powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them and they did us good.—M. Y. Waverly.

**The Markets.**

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.  
Superfine Flour.....\$5 00 to 5 25  
Wheat.....1 10 to 1 17  
White Wheat.....1 15 to 1 25  
Corn and Yellow.....50  
Rye.....62 to 65  
Barley.....30  
Clover Seed.....50  
Timothy Seed.....50  
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....50  
Do, per bag.....1 02  
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 3 50

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.  
Flour.....\$5 50 to 5 75  
Wheat.....1 20 to 1 45  
Rye.....75 to 77  
Corn.....60 to 62  
Oats.....40 to 45  
Timothy Seed.....50 to 55  
Clover Seed.....50 to 55  
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....50  
Do, per bag.....1 02  
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 3 50

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.  
Flour per bush, from Wagons.....\$7 00 to 5 00  
Wheat, per bush.....1 10 to 1 25  
Rye.....65  
Corn.....50  
Oats.....40  
Clover Seed.....50  
Timothy Seed.....50  
Plaster Paris, per ton.....50

**Married.**  
On the 25th inst., by Rev. T. P. Doehrer, Mr. ALTHEIMORE BISHMAN, to Miss MARY M. BAKER, daughter of Mr. Peter Baker, of Mountjoy township.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. JOHN UTZ, to Miss MARGARET E. ZELLER, both of Frederick co., Md.

On the 20th inst., at the Rev. Father's Parsonage, Littlestown, by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. ISAAC A. LAMBERT, to Miss LIZZIE DAVIDSON—both of Carroll co., Md.

On the evening of the 26th inst., at Barker's Union Hotel, Littlestown, by the same, Mr. JOHN H. PRITCHER, son of Rev. G. P. Pritchard, of Taneytown, Md., to Miss ELEANOR S. daughter of Rev. J. Schuler, of Littlestown, Pa.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. B. Abers, Mr. WM. THOMAS, to Miss MARGARET O. VAN ORSDY, both of Straban township.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. Jacob Zeigler, Mr. CHARLES WOLFORD, to Miss JELLY ANN FISHER—both of Frederick co., Md.

**Died.**  
On the morning of the 17th inst., at the residence of his son, near York Springs, Mr. JOHN DAY, sen., in the 88th year of his age.

On the 16th inst., in Franklin township, Mr. HUGH LEIBER, aged 72, received 2 months and 5 days.

On the 16th inst., deceased, was a highly respected and was extensively known, and will be missed in the community.

On the 21st inst., after a few days illness, Mr. CONRAD JUNGRIE, a member of Company C, Porter Guards. On the 22d his remains were forwarded by railroad to his family in Buffalo, N. Y. He leaves a wife and seven children.

On the 23d inst., in Straban township, Mr. SAMUEL P. RAHN, aged 29 years 1 month and 11 days—died of typhoid fever.

On the 21th inst., Andrew, son of John Ogden, of Butler township, aged 12 years 7 months and 14 days.

On the 11th inst., of typhoid fever, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of John and Rebecca Stull, county, aged 18 years 10 months and 29 days.

On Tuesday last, AGNES JOSEPHINE, daughter of John and Sarah Hoffman, of Liberty township, aged 4 years 1 month and 1 days.

**Mummasburg Protection Society.**  
Statement of affairs of the Society from the 14th of January, 1861, to the 13th of January, 1862:

Amount of property insured by the Society.....\$386,057 00  
Amount of Premium Notes.....28,358 00  
Number of policies.....372 00  
Report of the Executive Committee:  
George Thorne, Treasurer, Dr.  
To cash in hands at last settlement, \$2 79  
Receipts for the year.....67 26  
Cr. by expenses for the year.....45 67  
Balance in Treasury.....\$24 38

Examined and approved by  
WILLIAM S. HAMILTON,  
JACOB WISLER,  
JOHN THORNE.

Jan. 27, 1862. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

**Wanted—A RESPECTABLE PERSON** OF EITHER SEX in every neighborhood to sell J. R. STANTON'S OILY TARS, and also J. R. STANTON'S IRON AND STEEL POWDERS.

Oil Tar is a thin transparent fluid; it is the best remedy known for the disease of the Throat, Cough, Catarrh, &c. Also for Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, aid the digestion, and purify the blood. I have a 16 page pamphlet containing full explanations, and over 100 testimonials from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one free by mail.

J. R. STANTON, Chemist,  
412 Broadway, New York. 6m

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**

AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 15TH, 1862, in pursuance of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Edmund Harmon, of the City of Washington, in favor of, and granting in mortgage to Sheldon Collins, of the City of New York, and his heirs and assigns, certain Real Estate hereinafter mentioned, which mortgage is duly recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, for the county of Adams, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book E, Folio 51, 52, 53 and 54, which said mortgage by an assignment which is duly recorded in said office in Book D, Folio 446 and 447, is assigned to Charles D. Harmon, of said City of New York, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale at McClellan's Hotel, in the Borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, that certain FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, situated in the township of Cumberland, in said county of Adams, about one mile and a half from the Borough of Gettysburg, on a Public Road, containing 254 Acres, more or less, 22 Acres of which said land are covered with Timber, and the remainder are under cultivation, adjoining lands of John Herbst, Abraham Spangler, Peter Holsmith and others.

On which are erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing 12 Rooms and a Kitchen; Out houses, Wash House, Smoke House, a good Stone Bank or Swiss Barn, with Corn Crib, Wagon Shed and other improvements. There is also on the premises an ORCHARD of Choice Fruit. Persons desiring further information in regard to said sale can apply to CHARLES D. HARMON, New York, COCHRAN & HAY, Attorneys at Law, Jan. 15.

**Farm for Rent.**  
I WILL Rent my FARM, situated in Hamlet township, and now in the occupancy of Mr. David Goshen, from the 1st day of April next. Any person desiring to rent will apply to Isaac Robinson, residing in Fairfield, by whom terms will be made known.

ISAAC R. SMITH, 4t  
Jan. 1.

**For Exchange.**  
I WILL exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams County.

ESQ. will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 38 ACRES, for a FARM.

GEO. ARNOLD, 1m  
Nov. 6.

**Houses for Rent.**  
TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES on Chambersburg street, for Rent. Inquire of M. EICHELBERGER, 1f  
Dec. 25.

**Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.**  
MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, PENNSYLVANIA. ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure wine from the Catawba and Isabella grapes, and we are now prepared to supply the trade in quantities of 10 having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

For sale by A. D. BOWEN and E. H. WILSON, Gettysburg, and E. H. WILSON, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.

**New English and Classic School.**  
GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned intends opening a Select English and Classic School, for Males and Females, at his residence, in Gettysburg, on the 1st of October, 1861.

Terms.—Session of Five Months, for English, Dialects, &c., \$10. For English and Classics, \$12. For Classics alone, \$10.

All the studies of these departments at the option of the scholars, or the desire of their parents. The school will be limited to a number not exceeding, at present, SIXTY scholars. Scholars will be admitted about the age of 12 years and upward. None younger than this, unless their advanced scholarship warrants their being received at an earlier age. Boarding can be obtained in respectable Christian families, on moderate terms, from \$2 to \$3 per week. As our desire is to impart a thorough education intellectually, and at the same time develop and strengthen the moral nature, and thus have the school rise on its own merits, we forbear an array of promises, &c., &c., and simply state, (and we can substantiate the statement of our friends and others who may desire such training for their children. Special attention given to students desiring to enter College.

For particulars apply to  
Rev. WM. McILWEE,  
Aug. 28, Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.

**Boarding and Day School.**  
MISS C. SHREAS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL opens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1861. Terms.—Per Session of 3 months, \$75. Moral and Languages courses for further particulars apply to C. SHREAS, August 28, 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

**Notice to Invalids.**  
D. B. BUSHLEY, has located himself in Hanoverstown, Adams co., Pa., and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in Chronic as well as Acute diseases, such as partial and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of the first and second stages, Scrophula and King's Evil, Asthma, Gout, Epileptic Fits, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Milk or White Legs, Diseases of the Spine, Deafness, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire or Rose, Ulcers and Swellings of all kinds, &c., &c., Constitutional Disorders and Diseases, originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the Blood and Nervous system. All Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, as Suppression and Irregularity of the Menstrues, Leucorrhoea or Whites. Also a Specific for Pueril Sore Throat and Diphtheria. No relief no pay.

Dec. 18, 1861. SAMUEL P. FERGUSON.

**Deeds Lost.**  
THE subscriber lost, or mislaid, about nine months ago, two or three DEEDS which he had for property purchased by him. He has never heard of them since, and takes this method of making known his loss; and will suitably reward any person who may have them in possession, on delivery of them to him, or at the "Sentinel" office.

Jan. 15, 1862. SAMUEL P. FERGUSON.

**Notice.**  
E. JACOB HARM, late of Oxford township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Holdersburg township, York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB ARNDT, Adm'r.  
Jan. 8.

**Watches, Watches, Watches.**  
THE undersigned has just returned from the Cities with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be genuine timekeepers. Also, an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desiring of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

JOSEPH BEVAN,  
Dec. 18, Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the Diamond, Gettysburg.

**SOMETHING NEW.**

**THE** undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, in the room formerly occupied by J. L. Shick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.



